

Historic Spanish Point • An Apalachicola River Journey

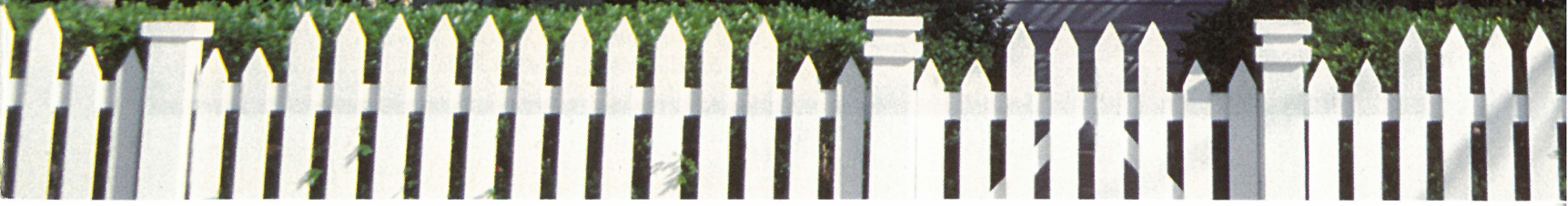
FLORIDA HERITAGE

SPRING/SUMMER 1994

A HISTORIC TOUR OF KEY WEST

**Florida's
Japanese
Connection at
the Morikami**

**Sanford:
Past, Present and
Future**



TROPICAL COLORS

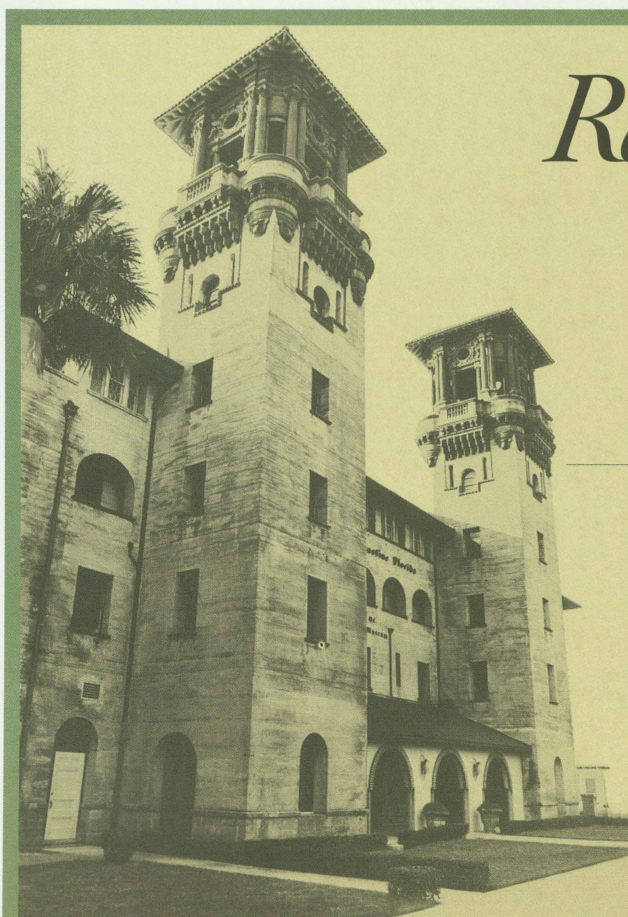
Images of Cuba, Florida and the Bahamas, 1898-1904

An exhibition of rare, turn-of-the-century photochroms,
many by photographer William Henry Jackson.

Produced by the Historical Museum of Southern Florida
Available for travel with dates open in late 1994 and 1995.
1,000 to 2,000 sq. ft.



Produced by the Historical Museum of Southern Fla. with funding from the Grants-In-Aid Prog. Div. of Historical Resources, Fla. Dept. of State, the Metro-Dade County Commissioners and the Cultural Affairs Council Tourist Tax Prog., the State of Fla. Dept. of State Div. of Cultural Affairs and the Fla. Arts Council.



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FLORIDA HERITAGE

Features

10 A Historic Tour of Key West

Come along as we tour some of the historic highlights in this southernmost city.
By Phillip M. Pollock

14 An Apalachicola River Journey

A driving trip to the towns along the banks of this mighty river shows you a part of Florida like no other. *By Rusty Ennemoser*

18 Historic Spanish Point

Prehistoric shell middens and pioneer buildings are just some of the attractions you'll see in this verdant hideaway south of Sarasota.
By Michael Zimny

20 Sanford: Past, Present and Future

A brick city on the banks of the St. Johns River, Sanford is one of Central Florida's oldest communities. Its plans for economic renewal include preserving its past.
By Michael Zimny

22 Florida's Japanese Connection at the Morikami

Experience the Far East in Delray Beach at the only museum in the country dedicated to the culture of Japan. *By Phillip M. Pollock*

Departments

3 Editorial

4 News and Field Notes

9 Letters

25 Calendar

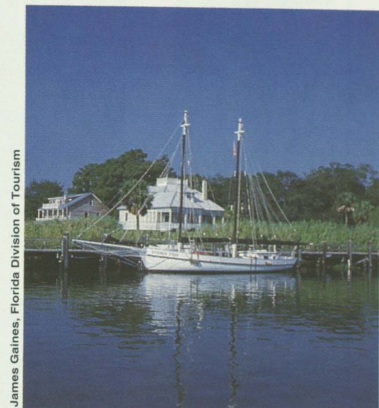
27 Books

28 On a Road Less Traveled

29 Marketplace

The 1877 Gulf Coast Schooner Governor Stone, docked at Apalachicola, is one of a class of working vessels unique to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

14



James Gaines, Florida Division of Tourism

20

Sanford's historic downtown is ready to experience a revival.



Ray Stanyard

22

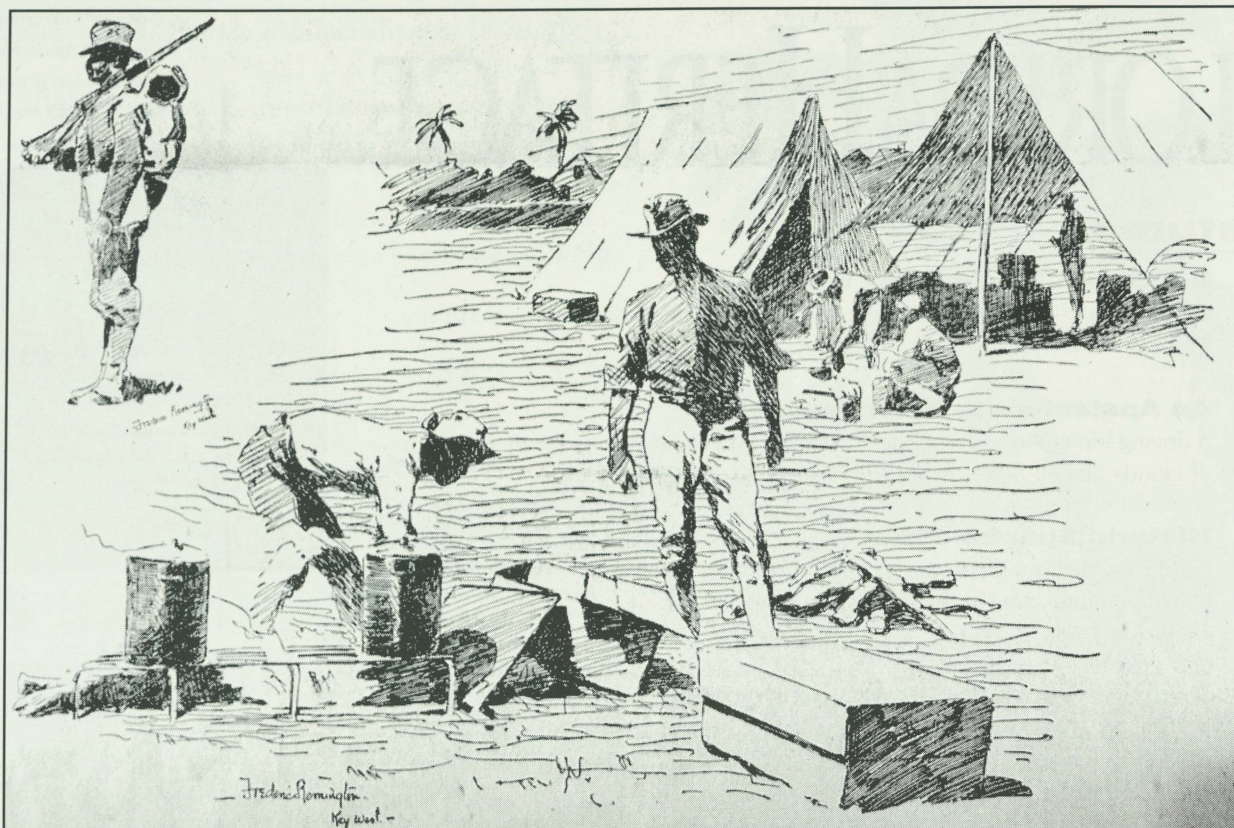
Enjoy the serenity of a Japanese garden in Delray Beach.



Myra Gross

ON THE COVER: The distinctive Richard Peacon House in Key West was built between 1892 and 1899 by a successful Bahamian merchant. Photo by Michael Zimny.

BACK COVER: Helmet Mask, Igbo People, Nigeria. From "Africa: Life and Ritual" at the Museum of Arts and Sciences, Daytona Beach. Photo by Roger Simms.



Men In Camp by Frederic Remington, 1898

INSPIRATION

Pure & Simple

Somehow, The Keys have always attracted the gifted. Maybe it's because we appreciate them so much. Or maybe it's just because we leave them alone.

From 1826 to 1920, many artists, painters, journalists, and photographers ventured to The Florida Keys. What they found gave them the inspiration to create the works we now treasure.

Join us at the East Martello Museum as we bring together these celebrated works in our newest exhibition, *A Traveler's View of The Florida Keys*. See the paintings, drawings and prints of John Audubon, Frederic Remington,

Titian Ramsey Peale and those who contributed so much to the beauty of The Keys by sharing their inspired works with others.

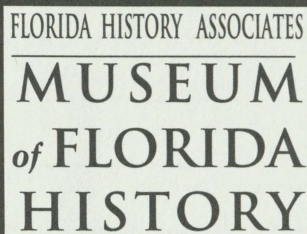
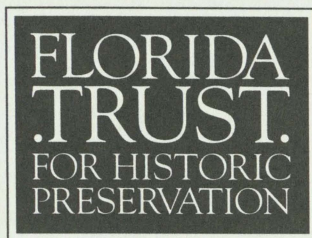
For reservations in The Real Florida, call your travel agent. For more information, call 1-800-FLA-KEYS.

**A Traveler's View of
The Florida Keys, 1826-1920**
March 4 - June 12, 1994, East Martello Museum
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DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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L from the 1816 explosion that destroyed the fort and its inhabitants. All of these made it easy for us to imagine what it must have been like for those men, women and children, black, white and native, who lived and died for control of this river. But there *is* much to see, and even in the silence, much to hear, and certainly, many lessons to learn.

This issue also will take you on a historic tour of Key West, in anticipation of the Florida Trust's visit there this fall. A look inside the Morikami Museum in Delray Beach uncovers the roots of a Japanese community that began early this century. You'll also visit one of Florida's treasures, Historic Spanish Point, where you can witness through structures, interpretation and display some 4,000 years of



Earthworks at Fort Gadsden

southwest Florida history. Finally, read how Sanford is striking a balance between preserving its historic presence and redeveloping its economic base.

We've received a wonderful response from our readers concerning our first three issues. As we embark on our next three, please keep us posted on what you see as you travel the state in search of Florida's heritage.

Rusty Ennemoser

Rusty Ennemoser
EDITOR

Items of interest from around the state.

SARASOTA LANDMARK TO REGAIN FORMER LUSTER

For nearly seventy years, the John Ringling Towers has stood in downtown Sarasota. Opened in 1926 as the El Vernona Hotel, this fanciful Mediterranean Revival confection of wood, stucco and tile was designed by noted architect Dwight James Baum and touted as the "aristocrat of

As downtown Sarasota and newer hotels grew up around it, the building began to lose its attraction. The hotel was converted to apartments in 1964 and finally closed in the early 1980s. Now the building is poised to reclaim its former grandeur as the John Ringling Centre, a mixed-use facility which will house public, private and not-for-profit agencies. Spearheading this effort is the John Ringling Centre Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization formed in 1992.

To meet the project's estimated \$10 million price tag, a \$3 million donation of land and cash has already been pledged to the foundation by First Sunset Development Inc., the property's owner. State and federal grants of more than a million dollars have received preliminary approval, and with \$350,000 in private contributions, the foundation is well on its way to matching this donation.

Deborah Dart, the foundation's executive vice president, has an eye on the past as well as the

beauty." The 150-room hotel attracted such celebrities as Cecil B. DeMille, Will Rogers and Bette Davis during its heyday. Later, under the ownership of the Ringling family, the hotel took on a circus-like atmosphere, entertaining its guests with trapeze artists, acrobats and even an elephant tethered in the hotel's grand dining hall.



JOHN RINGLING TOWERS

future as the project begins. "Not only will we be preserving a fine historic resource, but we will be meeting community needs for Sarasota citizens and visitors," she said. Restoration

of the building's opulent first and second floors is scheduled to begin in early 1995, and the long-shuttered hotel may partially re-open as early as the following year.—M.Z.

AWARDS RECOGNIZE SERVICE TO MUSEUMS AND HISTORY

TWO STATEWIDE AWARDS PROGRAMS RECENTLY recognized eleven individuals in Florida for outstanding contributions to historical programs.

The Florida Association of Museums gave out its first annual Achievement Awards this past fall. Outstanding Volunteer awards were presented to Virginia Jackson, Hernando Historical Museum Association, and to Marion Bitz, Old School Square Cultural Arts Center. Outstanding Public Official awards were presented to George Percy, director of the Florida Division of Historical Re-

sources, and to Peyton Fearington, director of the Florida Division of Cultural Affairs. Innovator awards went to Wit Ostrenko, Museum of Science & Industry (Museum/Education Project), and Bruce John Piatek, Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board (Urban Archaeology). Finally, the Outstanding New Professional award was given to William C. Egan, Fred Dana Marsh Museum (Enlivened Museum).

The St. Augustine Historical Society announced its 1993 Awards for Excellence in January. Recipients were Michael Gannon, Award for Extraordinary Contributions; William R. Adams, cited for continuing contributions to St. Augustine's preservation effort; Daniel L. Schafer, Scholarly Contribution in the Fields of St. Augustine and Florida History; and Charles A. Tingley, Outstanding Volunteer.—PMP.

HISTORIC KEY WEST BUILDING RECEIVES MILLION DOLLAR GIFT

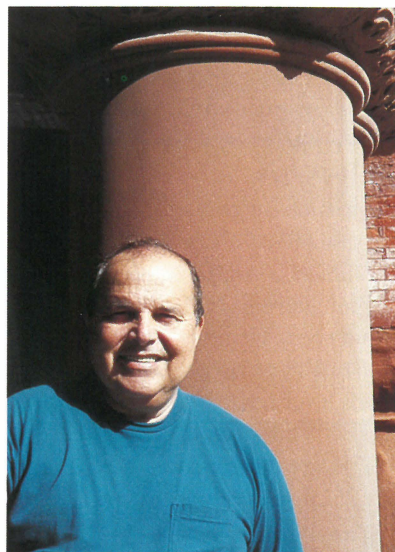
A \$1 million gift to the Key West Custom House will help insure the completion of the restoration of the building for use as an art and history museum. Lucio Petrocelli, chairman of the Custom House Project for the past three years, has pledged the money which will be used to match grant funds and encourage other members of the community to support the project.

The Key West Custom House was built in 1891, and is one of the finest surviving examples of Romanesque Revival architecture in Florida. It once served as a post office, Federal courthouse and district headquarters for the lighthouse service. It was also the site of the court of inquiry following the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor in 1898. The court found that Spain mined the harbor, which led to the Spanish-American War.

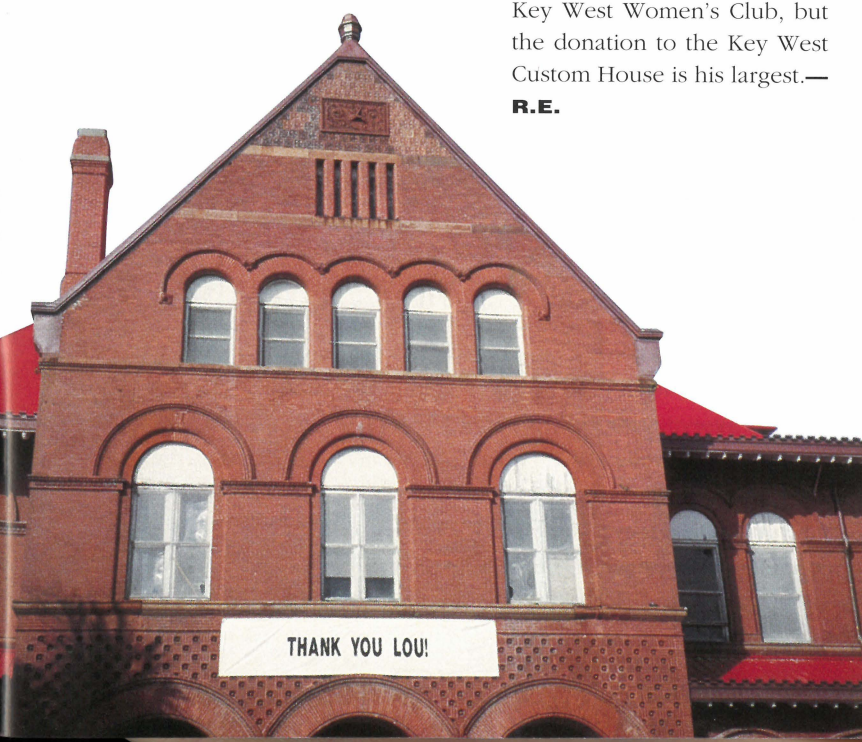
The building, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, was purchased by the State of Florida in 1993 and leased to the Key West Art and Historical Society for fifty years. When restoration is complete, the Custom House will become a museum, with displays of the art and history of the Florida Keys.

Petrocelli is the owner of Duval Square, an upscale shopping and restaurant complex in the Old Town section of Key West. He has also supported other local causes, including the hospital, theaters, and the Key West Women's Club, but the donation to the Key West Custom House is his largest.—

R.E.



RIGHT, BRAZILIAN COURT; LEFT CENTER AND BOTTOM, KEY WEST CUSTOM HOUSE



The Brazilian Court

FLORIDA TRUST MEETING DRAWS NEAR

ON MAY 19-22 PALM BEACH WILL HOST the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation's annual meeting, with an exciting blend of workshops and many opportunities to network with fellow preservationists.

The conference will open with a reception on Thursday evening at the Society of the Four Arts in Palm Beach. The reception will include the Trust's annual Preservation Awards Ceremony, giving conference attendees the opportunity to visit with award winners throughout the meeting.

Beginning Thursday, workshops will focus on preservation in Palm Beach, how to get your property listed on the National Register and design review for local preservation commissions. A heritage education session will feature representatives of the University of Florida who will discuss the state's pilot heritage education project and other speakers who will address the subject through local case studies. Mobile laboratories for several of the workshops will continue on Friday.

Other activities will include walking and bicycle tours of Palm Beach, tours of downtown and the El Cid and Northwest neighborhoods of West Palm Beach and visits to the Old School Square in Delray Beach and the Boca Raton Hotel. This year's industrial tour will feature a look at the building industries developed by architect Addison Mizner. Other opportunities to meet with fellow preservationists include a tour and reception at the sumptuous Henry Morrison Flagler Whitehall Museum, a concert at the dazzling new Kravis Center for the Performing Arts in West Palm Beach and the Trust's annual meeting and brunch on Sunday at the landmark Breakers Hotel.

The elegant Brazilian Court, a Grand Heritage Hotel, will serve as the meeting's headquarters. Lending their support to the meeting will be conference co-chairmen Cathleen McFarlane and Jeffery Smith, both Palm Beach residents, and Francis Bourque, chairman of the Host Committee. For additional information call the Florida Trust at (904) 224-8128.—M.Z.



CAPITMAN ARCHIVE PROJECT UNDERWAY

Barbara Baer Capitman and the preservation of Art Deco design in Miami Beach and across the United States are synonymous. Now the Wolfsonian Foundation of Miami Beach has begun collecting and cataloging her extensive personal archives.

"She was a visionary," says Dennis W. Wilhelm, associate registrar of the Foundation and chairman of the Capitman archive project. "Only now are we beginning to believe what she was telling us would happen in South Miami Beach."

Capitman was born in 1920 and attended Washington Square College of New York University and the University of Pittsburgh School of Fine Arts. After moving to South Florida in 1972, she became interested in the 600-building Art Deco area of South Miami Beach and devoted most of the rest of her life to its preservation.

In 1979 she founded the Miami Design Preservation League (MDPL) which subsequently surveyed the area for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Despite much local opposition and the fact that most of its buildings were less than fifty years old at the time, the Miami Beach Architectural District was officially listed in the National Register as the nation's first "modern" historic district. To promote the area, she organized the first Art Deco

Weekend in 1978, an annual event which now brings more than 200,000 people to South Miami Beach each January.

Capitman also worked tirelessly to promote an awareness of Art Deco design nationally. In 1981 she completed a coast-to-coast tour of the country which led to creation of Art Deco societies in Boston, New York, Chicago, Washington and San Francisco and, ultimately, to the establishment of Art Deco Societies of America.

Following her death in 1990, Capitman's archival collection, consisting of some 74 boxes of materials, were left to MDPL. These included thousands of pieces of personal correspondence, newspaper and magazine clippings, diaries, photographs, postcards and brochures documenting her love of Art Deco design. In the summer of 1993, the first phase of the project—the systematic inventory and archival storage of this information—was completed.

MDPL intends to use the materials to create educational exhibits at its Art Deco Welcome Center, in addition to providing a source of information for its own newsletter, *Impressions*. The Capitman archives will also provide an invaluable insight to the dream this remarkable person had for the preservation of Art Deco design.—M.Z.

MUSEUM OF FLORIDA HISTORY RECEIVES FHC GRANT

THE FLORIDA HUMANITIES COUNCIL HAS AWARDED A \$32,000 grant to the Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee to help fund a proposed exhibit of Florida's early inhabitants. This multi-phased exhibition will include life-size dioramas of prehistoric Indian cultures from three distinct geographical areas of Florida: the St. Johns River valley, the Southwest mangrove coast and the red hills of Apalachee.

This financial assistance will be directed toward the first

phase of installation, portraying Paleo Indian people and the St. Johns River shell mound cultures. A full-size diorama will interpret the everyday life of early Indian people as they harvested the bountiful resources of the St. Johns River valley. In addition, the St. Johns exhibit will highlight the rich wood carvings, bone tools and other important artifacts stemming from this riverine culture. Completion of phase one is tentatively scheduled for spring of 1995.—PMP.

POMPANO WRECK NAMED FIFTH STATE UNDERWATER PARK

The dedication of the S.S. *Copenhagen* as Florida's fifth underwater archaeological preserve will take place Saturday, June 4, in Broward County. The site was selected as a preserve after nominations were solicited from around the state.

The *Copenhagen* was a British steamship wrecked off Pompano Beach in 1900 after running aground while carrying a load of coal from Philadelphia to Havana. The single-screw steamship was built in England in 1898 with a double bottom to haul cargo across the Atlantic. Today, the wreck is a popular diving spot, with features of the ship easily recognizable. As a state preserve, the site will be more accessible and better interpreted, with signage, underwater maps, mooring systems and landside exhibits.

Designation of the site as a preserve is a joint project of the Florida Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection and Marine Archaeological Council, Inc.

The *Copenhagen* joins *Urca de Lima* off Fort Pierce, *San Pedro* near Islamorada, *City of Hawkinsville* in the Suwannee River and USS *Massachusetts* in Pensacola Bay as part of the state's shipwreck preservation program. The program allows state, county and local officials, local organizations and indi-

viduals to work together to protect and interpret Florida's maritime history.

For more information about Florida's underwater archaeological program, call the Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research at (904) 487-2299.—R.E.

Take Your Grandkids To A Place That's Even Older Than You Are.

To your grandchild, the 16th century sounds like when you might have gotten your driver's license. Straighten the



confused little fella out. Show him the Nation's Oldest City, St. Augustine, the Spanish Quarter, the Old Jail, and



the Castillo de San Marcos. Original architecture and authentic cobblestone streets will give him an appreciation of what's truly old. But if he still thinks you've seen as many birthdays as St. Augustine, plead exhaustion and retire to the Beaches of Anastasia Island for some good, old-fashioned fishing. And make him carry the tacklebox.

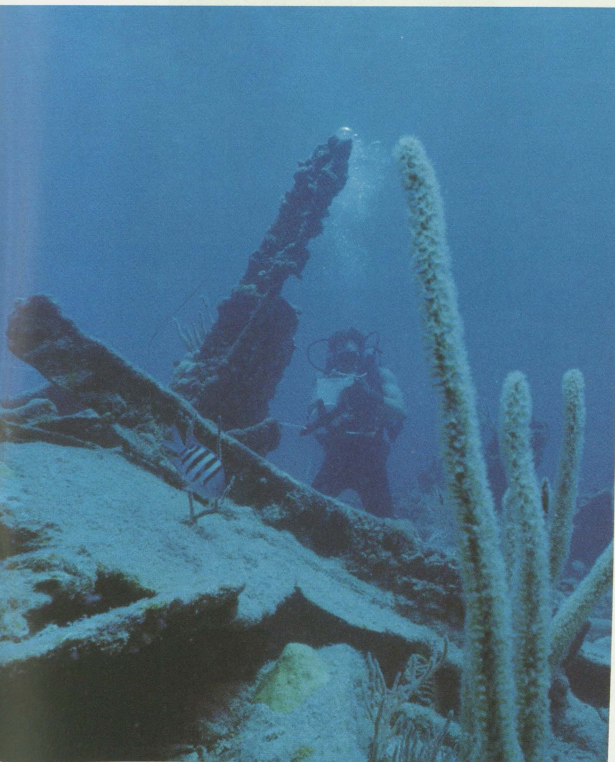

St. Augustine

YOUR PLACE IN HISTORY.

For information on St. Augustine, or St. Augustine Beach on Anastasia Island call 1-904-829-5681 ext. 21. Or write to St. Augustine Tourism, 1 Iberia Street, St. Augustine, Florida 32084.

Funded by St. Johns County Tourist Development Council

JIM SPIREK





Audubon House

TRUST TRAVELS TO KEY WEST FOR FALL INSIDER'S TOUR

Key West will be the site of a special weekend when the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation holds its 1994 Insider's Tour there this fall. The weekend begins Friday, September 23 and runs through Sunday, September 25, giving Trust members a close-up look at this island community.

Activities at the three-day

event will include a reception at the Key West Custom House, with drinks at the Audubon House and dinner at Truman's Little White House. The tour will also include free or discounted tickets to many Key West attractions, and participants will have a choice of historic and unique bed and breakfast inns in which to stay. In addition, on Friday,

September 23, a workshop titled "Managing Tourism, or What to do if your town is too popular" will use Key West as a mobile laboratory to explore issues of tourism.

Co-sponsors of the event include the Historic Florida Keys Preservation Board, Key West Art and Historical Society, Old Island Restoration Foundation and the Greater Key West Chamber of Commerce.

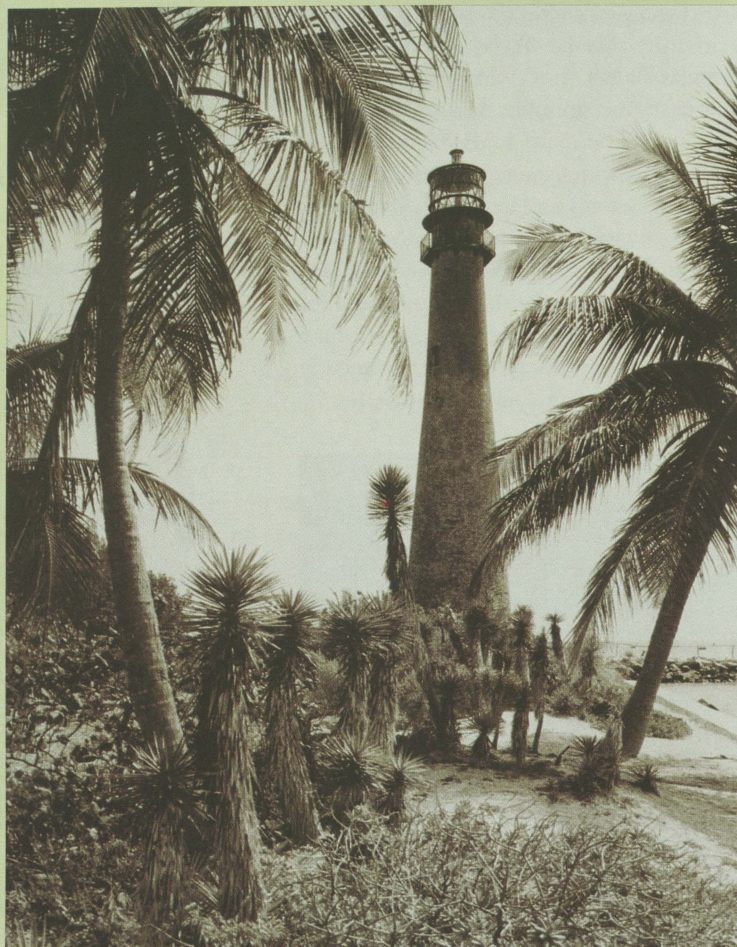
For more information about the Insider's Tour, call the Florida Trust at (904) 224-8128.—**R.E.**

DADE COUNTY SITES FOCUS OF EXHIBIT

AFTER THE WINDS OF HURRICANE ANDREW so visibly altered the appearance of Dade County, historic structures are all the more precious, some remaining only in memory or photographs. Photographer John Gillan has been documenting Dade County's historic sites for the past five years and a new exhibit and book featuring his work provide the opportunity to view the area's rich historical heritage all in one place.

"Places in Time: Historic Architecture and Landscapes of Miami" debuted in April at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida and remains on display through July 4. The 140 images in the exhibit are printed using a platinum process, which gives extremely detailed character and long life. Each photograph is accompanied by interpretive text written by Florida's leading figures in history, architecture, landscape, preservation and planning. Contributors include Arva Moore Parks McCabe, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Eduardo Padron, George Percy, Robert Carr and others. The exhibit also includes artifacts relating to architecture from the collection at the museum and from the community. The 192-page limited edition book includes seventy-one of the photographs in the exhibit.

For more information about the book and the exhibit, call the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, (305) 375-1492.—**R.E.**



ART DECO ALERT

In the Winter issue of *Florida Heritage*, we told you that the Art Deco Welcome Center on Miami Beach had moved to the Beach Paradise Hotel. Please note that the center has moved again, and is now located in the Ocean Front Auditorium, 1001 Ocean Drive. Walking tours of the Art Deco district depart from this new location every Saturday at 10:30 a.m. Bike tours leave at the same time from Cycles on the Beach, 713 Fifth Street. For more information, call (305) 672-2014.

LETTERS

Of all the articles that have been written about the Tampa Theatre, (*FH, Summer 1993*) yours is now my favorite. And it was interesting to learn more about the Polk, Florida and Gusman Theatres. In fact, the photo of the Gusman Center is helping us with one of our restoration projects. We're planning to restore the recessed lighting behind our facade, and the Gusman photo shows a perfect example of this.

TARA SCHROEDER
Tampa Theatre

Congratulations on the publication of the first stunning issues of *Florida Heritage*. Historic and archaeological preservation has long needed a voice and image to communicate to all Floridians both the beauty of our shared cultural heritage and the vital necessity to work to preserve it. *Florida Heritage* has matched with its beautiful photography and well written articles the importance and grandeur of our heritage.

W. DALE ALLEN
The Trust for Public Land

The photography tells such beautiful stories about the wonders of our state, and then to add the articulation, gives a dimension we often miss. Thank you for a long needed expression of our treasures. It certainly rivals *Smithsonian* and *National Geographic*.

FRANCES F. BOURQUE
Delray Beach

The second issue of *Florida Heritage* was just as superb as the first, and, admittedly, even though now not an official part of it, I felt sort of like a mother giving birth to a great "baby."

BEVERLY B. SPENCER
*Vice President for University Relations
Florida State University
(Beverly Spencer was former Assistant Secretary
of State for the state of Florida.)*

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Key West Custom House

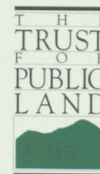


De Soto Archeological Site

You may not have heard of the Trust for Public Land, but you have heard of the places in Florida we've helped protect:

*Key West Custom House
De Soto Archeological Site, Tallahassee
El Centro Espanol Building, Tampa
Key West Bight*

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Tallahassee, FL 32308,
or call (904) 422-1404



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NEW BOOKS FROM PINEAPPLE PRESS



ROBIN C. BROWN

Florida's First People (Now Available)
By Robin C. Brown. A fascinating account of the day-to-day lives of Florida's native inhabitants from 12,000 years before present until the early 1500s, told through archaeological findings and modern replications of aboriginal skills.

• 16 pp. color photos, 360 B&W photos, many line drawings. Hb 8 1/2 x 11 \$34.95

Twenty Florida Pirates (October)

By Kevin M. McCarthy. Some of the most colorful and notorious pirates in and around Florida from the 1500s to the present, including treatment of prisoners, methods of attack, and favorite haunts. Full-color paintings by William Trotter.

• Pb 8 1/2 x 11 \$17.95

Legends of the Seminoles (September)

By Betty Mae Jumper with Peter Gallagher. Mischievous Rabbit, the Corn Lady, and many others: stories told to children late at night around the campfires, and handed down through generations, now in print for the first time. Full-color paintings by Guy LaBree.

• Hb 8 1/2 x 11 \$24.95 Pb 8 1/2 x 11 \$17.95

The Spanish Treasure Fleets (Now Available)

By Timothy R. Walton. The story of the rise and fall of Spain's 200-year domination of world economy, told through its conquest of the New World and the silver and gold treasure it mined and plundered there.

• B&W photos and maps Hb 6x9 \$24.95

The Florida Chronicles (September)

Vol. 1: *Dreamers, Schemers and Scalawags*

By Stuart B. McIver. Revealing, humorous, and affectionate portraits of memorable Florida residents, including Ned Buntline, Laura Riding, Zora Neale Hurston, Wilson Mizner, Sam Jones, Henry Flagler, and many others.

• Hb 6x9 \$17.95

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by Phillip M. Pollock

Southernmost in a series of islands that trail off the tip of Florida like a glistening string of pearls is Key West. Of all the keys, perhaps because you simply can't travel any further, this is where many have stopped to re-evaluate lifestyles, where they have been free to be creative. Authors such as Ernest Hemingway and Robert Frost came here for these reasons. President Harry Truman left the demanding political climate of Washington to relax in a very different one in Key West. He wrote his wife, "I've a notion to move the capital to Key West and just stay." President Truman spent eleven working vacations at the "Little White House." Others have spent a whole lifetime here creating a place and a history that is unlike anywhere else.

Key West's early history centers on its maritime importance. During the Civil War, Fort Zachary Taylor occupied a strategic defensive position for the Union. The fort and its arsenal of cannons with firing ranges of up to three miles effectively blocked Confederate naval forces intent on taking the island. Fort Taylor functioned as a supply depot and garrison again during the Spanish American War. Today, Fort Zachary Taylor State Historic Site has a small museum with finely detailed models of the cannons.

Two martello towers, designed to complement the defensive stance of the fort, were not completed by the time of the Civil War, and in fact, neither was actually fortified. Today, only ruins of the West Martello Tower exist. The East Martello Tower and associated citadel, with finely crafted cantilevered brick arches, contain the East Martello Museum. Operated by the Key West Art and Historical Society, the museum highlights fine art exhibitions throughout the year and a permanent expansive

collection of historical artifacts.

Integral to Key West's maritime history is the 1891 Old Post Office and Custom House, probably the finest example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in Florida. In 1898, with the sinking of the battleship *Maine*, the three-and-a-half story Custom House served as the U.S. Court of Inquiry. This beautiful brick structure is currently being restored and is highly visible along Front Street.

A primary function of the Custom House was sorting out which "wreckers," or salvors, would receive compensation for getting ship cargoes and passengers safely ashore after a shipwreck. Today, artifacts, documents and ship models describe this rough and rowdy

trade in the Francis Watlington House, better known as The Wreckers Museum.

The Wreckers Museum is one of 3,100 buildings in the Key West Historic District. The district comprises most of the western third of the island; it is the largest and most important concentration of wooden buildings in Florida. Almost all the district is accessible by foot, though many visitors rent bicycles. So peddle northwest from Truman Avenue along Duval Street, taking side streets at random, and witness the

charming flavor of Key West architecture. Self-guided tour maps are available through the Chamber of Commerce, the Old Island Restoration Foundation and at many stores and guest houses.

Also in the district is the Hemingway House, built in 1851. Hemingway occupied the home from 1931 to 1940, when he wrote many of his greatest short stories and novels. Cats, descendants of Hemingway's pets, scamper nearly everywhere on the grounds—they are as much a fixture as the mixed array

*Famous men and
women have
created a delightful
culture and history
at the very tip of
Florida.*

a historic tour of **KEY WEST**



The relaxed tropical flavor of Truman's Little White House provided a welcome retreat during his presidential years.



Ernest Hemingway wrote many of his greatest stories and novels here in Key West.



(Left) This southernmost house on the southernmost island is typical of the eclectic architecture found in Key West. (Upper right) The nonchalant attitude of the Keys also is evident in the many cats that occupy the island. This one basks in the aroma of a cigar store, reflecting a local industry dating from 1868. (Bottom right) The East Martello Tower houses a museum operated by the Key West Art and Historical Society.

of furnishings inside the home. In the dining room, a large floral chandelier with a distinct tropical flare lights the space. A bright cloisonné umbrella stand rests near a primitive cast iron fireplace front. Books line simple shelves at the top of the stairs that lead to the bedrooms. On either side of the ornate wooden bed in the master room are two sculptured wire pineapples that serve as reading lamps. Somehow this unusual mix of household goods is the essence of life in Key West.

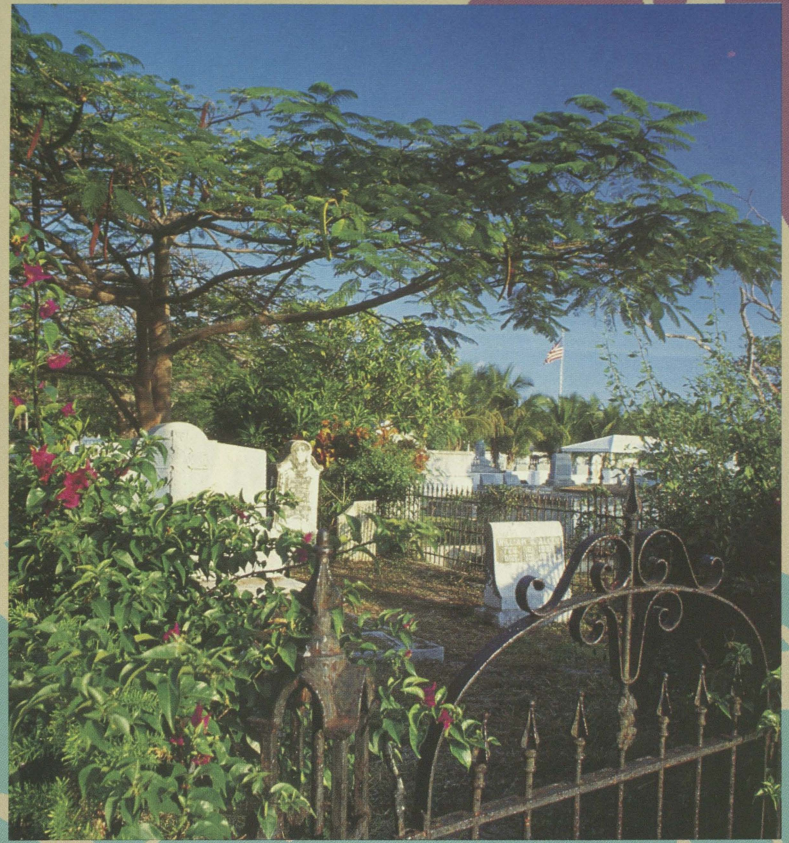
Key West's first harbor pilot, Captain John Geiger, originally owned the home that is now referred to as the Audubon House, in honor of the naturalist's 1832 visit. The house is surrounded by tropical gardens and visitors can tour three floors of 18th and 19th century furnishings.

Although great names such as Audubon and Hemingway have brought national attention to Key West, locals have been the real movers and shakers. Jessie Porter was one of the first preservationists in Key West to recognize the importance of preserving its old homes. She founded the Old Island Restoration Foundation which met in the gardens of the 1835 Carey home, now referred to as the "Heritage House," to devise plans that would protect the architecture of Key West. An interesting footnote to the property is that Robert Frost visited the Porters often and stayed in their cottage behind the house. Other frequent visitors included Tennessee Williams, Thornton Wilder and Gloria Swanson. Today the Heritage House serves as a museum with unique collections and antique furnishings from the China and West Indian Trade.

Only a block away from the Heritage House is the home of Milton W. Curry, whose father, William, was said to be the richest man in Florida at the time of his death in 1896. The Curry Mansion displays graceful verandas, large shuttered floor to ceiling windows and an immense wrap-around porch; it is a landmark Victorian home, now a private house museum and guesthouse—just one of many older homes converted for lodging.

Another Key West landmark is the posh Gardens Hotel, a complex that includes three restored buildings. The hotel is in many ways a legacy to Peggy Mills, who, beginning in 1930, developed one of the most exotic gardens in the South. Both the gardens and hotel are meticulously maintained today. Placed lovingly among the orchids and tropical foliage are two "tinajones," earthenware jars made in 1785 in Camaguey, Cuba.

Detour up Angela Street and find the 1847 Key West Cemetery—it will provide further insight to Key West's history. Visit the cemetery in the early morning or late afternoon hours when wrought iron fences and white monuments cast long shadows across the grassy maze between burials. You'll see roofs over plots to keep the sun off the graves, above-ground mausoleums similar to those in New Orleans, Victorian markers, and the world-famous "I told you I was sick" epitaph. The Battleship *Maine* plot is marked by a lone bronzed sailor clutching an oar in a somewhat tragic pose. A mottled green



The Gardens Hotel, left, is one of many fine inns located on the island. Right, the 1857 Key West Cemetery is an excellent place to stroll and reflect on the history of the Lower Keys.

patina covers this weathered sculpture, a sentient guard over markers of both Civil and Spanish American War victims and veterans.

The cemetery requires time to appreciate the full impact of the people and events associated with this small island. Ellen Mallory, mother of Stephen Mallory, Jefferson Davis' Secretary of Navy during the Civil War, is buried here, as is J.Y. Porter, Florida's first public health officer, responsible for significant yellow fever research.

Continue up Duval Street toward Mallory Square, turn left on Greene Street, and visit the historic "Little White House," which is part of a forty-four acre waterfront tract now referred to as the Truman Annex. The Little White House was originally built in the late 1800s as the naval commandant's quarters, but was unoccupied during Harry Truman's early years as President. The symmetry and tropical flavor of the home attracted Truman from his very first visit.

Throughout his presidency, Truman used the home as a place where he could relax and be himself. The furnishings in the home are what you might expect from a "plain speaker" like Truman. There

are no flourishes here. Restoration of the Little White House is based faithfully on the the 1948 interior design by Haygood Lassiter, who referred to his design as "Georgetownish, . . . with quiet colors and lots of easy chairs and well-lighted reading facilities." Quiet colors at the time were avocado and lime green, deep blue and chartreuse.

Truman rarely brought his wife Bess to Key West. Their daughter Margaret suggests that perhaps her mother didn't care for the "all-male atmosphere." In the evenings when Truman had completed much of his decision-making and correspondence, an inconspicuous wooden cover was removed from a large circular table that was fitted out very noticeably for poker. These smoke-filled nights with his friends, walks through Key West and swims off "Truman Beach" left the President renewed, vowing that

he would soon return.

Key West has this effect on people from all walks of life, not just presidents. Whether a visit involves seeing just one glorious sunset off the Mallory Square pier or trying to savor every historic niche on the island, you'll want to return soon as well. ■

*Harry Truman
wrote his wife, "I've
a notion to move the
capital to Key West
and just stay."*

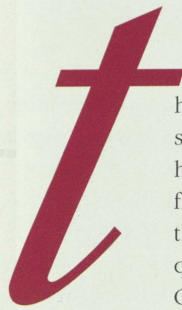


An Apalachicola River Journey

Bluffs along the Apalachicola River rise more than 150 feet and were shaped and divided by deep ravines that have been eroded by streams throughout the centuries. The bluffs also provided important points for Confederate batteries during the Civil War.

By Rusty Ennemoser

From Chattahoochee to Apalachicola, this mighty river runs through high bluffs and marshy grasslands, boasting of kinship with Creeks and Seminoles, generals and cotton kings.



he Apalachicola River spans the Florida panhandle from north to south, from Chattahoochee near the Georgia border to quaint Apalachicola on the Gulf of Mexico. The river flows from the convergence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, both moving southward from the southern Appalachian mountains. For thousands of years, the Apalachicola River has been an important transportation corridor and source of food and livelihood for the people who live up and down its high banks.

There's no Disney here in the Apalachicola River basin and hardly a fast food restaurant. But a drive south along the river will show you a Florida that has barely changed in a hundred years, on roads that wind through miles and miles of woodlands and farmlands, just waiting for the birdwatcher, fisherman and traveler weary

of themes and malls. This Florida is restful to the eyes, quiet to the ears and peaceful.

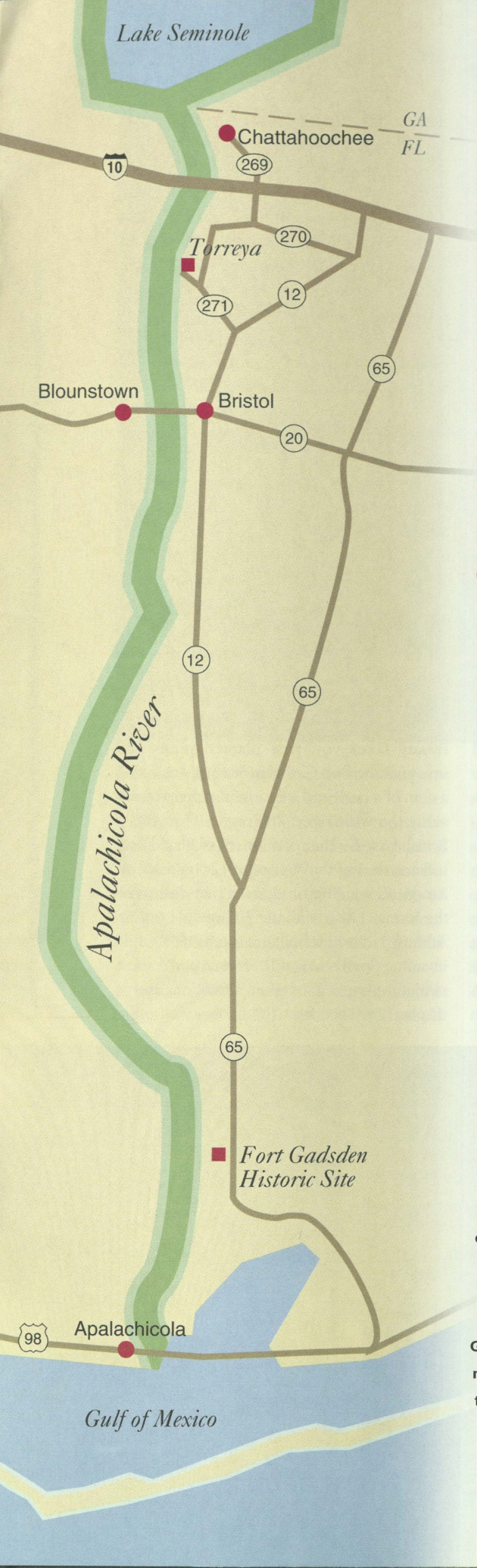
Evidence of earlier inhabitants can be seen at Indian mounds in a small riverside park in Chattahoochee. The Chattahoochee Landing site was a major prehistoric mound-village complex probably dating from A.D. 800–1200. The mounds are not interpreted, but the view from the top of the largest mound provides a vista of the fast-moving river and an understanding of why this waterway was so important to aboriginal people.

Following the river south a couple of miles below Chattahoochee, State Road 269 takes you through the ghost town of River Junction. At one time River Junction was the second largest railroad terminal in the state. A fire in 1921 virtually destroyed this community, and those businesses that survived were flooded by the unpredictable river four times in six years. These factors, plus the construction of the Victory Bridge over the Apalachicola River at Chattahoochee, spurred

Torrey State Park is one of the most beautiful and unique in the state, offering hiking trails through forests of hardwoods that more commonly occur in the Appalachian Mountains of Georgia. The 1849 Gregory House was moved from across the river in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps.



MICHAEL ZIMNY





On the second floor of the Old Calhoun County Courthouse in Blountstown, a small museum contains excellent exhibits devoted to Native American settlements in the area and the early history of the county.

River Junction businesses to move to higher ground. Today the only business that remains is a feed store across from the railroad depot, although three two-story brick buildings still stand.

State Road 269 continues south through picturesque farmlands and rolling terrain reminiscent of Appalachian foothills. Indeed, closer to the river at Torreya State Park, the topography becomes rugged. The park is one of Florida's most scenic, with high bluffs rising more than 150 feet above the river. Here in 1818, General Andrew Jackson crossed the river with his army. Six gun pits dug by the Confederates during the Civil War can be easily seen from a beautiful seven-mile nature trail that winds its way through ravines and along the bluffs. The forests of the park contain many plants and trees that commonly occur in the Georgia mountains, including mountain laurel, and some, including the rare Torreya tree, that only grow here.

The Gregory House was moved to the park in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps from its former site across the river. It was the 1849 home of planter Jason Gregory, whose plantation at Ocheese Landing prospered until the abolition of slavery. The house has been restored and is furnished in the style of the Civil War era. Ranger-guided tours of the house are available daily.

South of Torreya State Park on State Road 12, the Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve near Bristol is a wonderland for hikers and nature lovers. Formerly known as The Garden of Eden, this 6,267 acres of pine, sandhills, river bluffs and ravines is owned and managed by the Nature Conservancy. The area is known as a "paleoregion," a refuge of ancient flora and fauna still surviving in this one place. There are more endangered and rare species of plants here (more than 100) than anywhere else in Florida. Alum Bluff, rising magnificently over the Apalachicola River, is the state's longest exposed geological section and one of the Southeast's most significant fossil sites. A three-mile nature trail, loved by hikers from

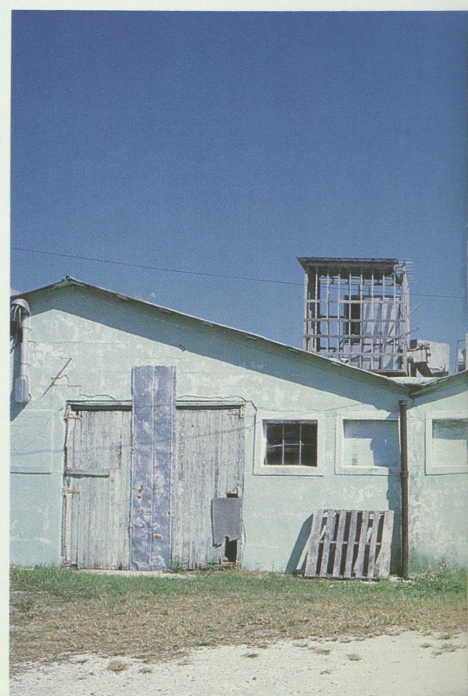
all over the country, covers steep terrain through ravine forests and offers the chance to see bald eagles, swallow-tailed kites, warblers, wild turkeys, white-tailed deer, alligators, otters and more.

Just west of Bristol, State Road 20 crosses the river on a beautiful truss bridge built in 1940, replacing a ferry which crossed downstream. Just across the bridge is Blountstown, the seat of Calhoun County. Blountstown was an important stopover for riverboats that plied the Apalachicola before the Civil War, hauling cotton downriver. While in Blountstown, be sure to visit the Calhoun County Courthouse, one of the best examples of Romanesque Revival buildings in Florida. Its second floor contains a fine museum devoted to Native American history in the area and the county's early days.

State Road 65 south from Bristol journeys through the peaceful Apalachicola National Forest. Excellent camping, fishing, canoeing and picnic spots can be found along a tranquil and scenic drive down the S.R. 379 loop.

The Apalachicola National Forest Scenic Byway takes you past planted pines and savannahs to Fort Gadsden State Historic Site, a gem of a park and a beautiful place to walk along the wide river. The original fort was a British base for the recruitment of Blacks and Indians during the War of 1812. In 1816, an American warship fired shots that destroyed the fort and nearly all the 300 people inside. Andrew Jackson rebuilt the fort in 1818 while invading Spanish Florida. Today you'll see a miniature replica of Fort Gadsden and a display of artifacts from the area, as well as the

Shipping and seafood have long been the main industries in Apalachicola, and are reflected in the sites and scenes in this gulfside community. (Near left) The 1838 Raney House was built by a commission merchant and is on the National Register of Historic Places. (Middle) Many residents make their livings selling fresh seafood to locals and visitors. (Far left) Shrimp boats populate the Apalachicola docks and provide excellent fare to local restaurants.





The old Calhoun County Courthouse in Blountstown, built in 1904 and recently restored, is one of the finest Romanesque Revival buildings in Florida.

remaining earthworks from the fort and parts of a steamboat that sunk upriver.

Where the Apalachicola River meets the Gulf of Mexico you'll find the town of Apalachicola, unspoiled by commercial development and stubbornly maintaining its right to be quaint. Apalachicola was once the second largest American port on the Gulf. Shipping and seafood have always been its industries, and today it reigns as the oyster capital of the state. Many fine old

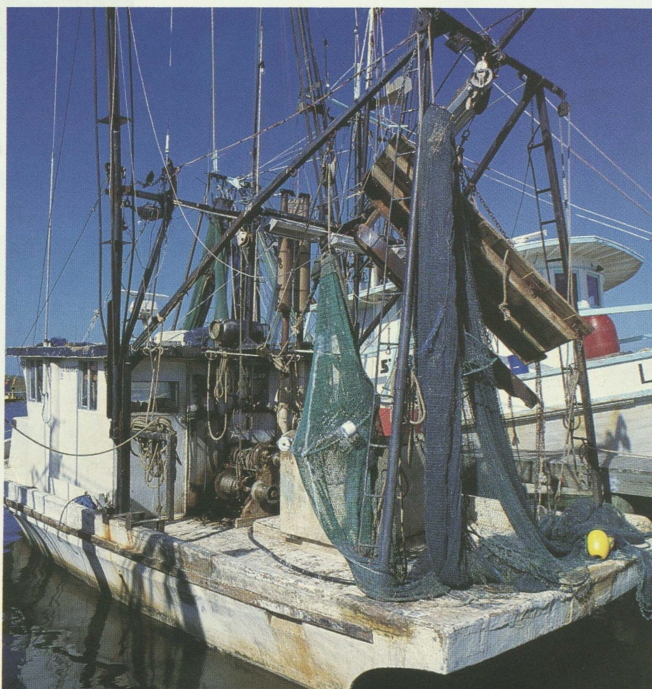
Victorian homes still stand, and you'll want to walk or slowly drive down its charming lanes looking for the many delights that wait around every corner. A number of restaurants serve up oyster, shrimp, crabs and other seafood along the docks where you can watch boatmen bringing in their daily catch. The Gibson Inn, built in 1907, offers fine food and lodging to those wanting to linger awhile.

In addition to its seafood fame,

Apalachicola can also boast that it's the birthplace of ice-making. In 1839, Dr. John Gorrie, who also served as mayor, postmaster and bank director, sought a way to cool the rooms of his patients who suffered from tropical fevers. His air-cooling machine, patented in 1850, laid the groundwork for modern refrigeration and air conditioning. The John Gorrie State Museum displays a replica of Gorrie's ice machine as well as hands-on exhibits about the Apalachicola area. A guide to walking and driving through Apalachicola is available at the Gorrie Museum, the Gibson Inn and many of the little shops and cafes in town.

Across the river you'll find Eastpoint, another source of excellent seafood and the bridge to St. George Island, one of the most beautiful beaches in the state. St. George is a prime place to enjoy white sand, blue sky, seashells, and abundant shore birds and marine life.

From Chattahoochee to St. George Island, the communities and vistas along the Apalachicola River provide the traveler with a view of Florida as it used to be, as well as a taste of a more natural state, not dressed up and pretentious, but true to itself and its beginnings. ■



H I S T O R I C SPANISH POINT

Lovely gardens, historic homes and prehistoric mounds await the visitor on the shores of Little Sarasota Bay.

By Michael Zimny

As you turn off busy Highway 41 south of Sarasota and drive down the green-canopied road leading to Historic Spanish Point, you enter a special place. It's quiet here. The only sound you might notice comes from the shell path crunching beneath your feet. A silent green forest of live oaks, bamboo and creeping fig surrounds you, offering shade from the the subtropical sun. The blue waters of Little Sarasota Bay lap gently around the point's thumb-like peninsula.

Historic Spanish Point is, as executive director Linda Mansperger calls it, a "hands-on outdoor museum," a remarkable collection spanning more than four thousand years of prehistoric and historic settlement. Here you will find two shell middens and a burial mound, several buildings reflecting the pioneer settlement of the area and the formal gardens of Mrs. Potter Palmer. Spanish Point is also a thirty-acre preserve of unspoiled natural beauty, including nearly 300 species of native plants, as well as many exotic plants introduced by the Palmer family.

One of the park's daily guided tours will provide an excellent introduction to the property, in addition to allowing you admission to several important attractions which you would not be able to see

The 1901 Guptill House provides a charming place to view the bay across a broad lawn.



on your own. Then, armed with an informative walking tour brochure, you're free to wander for as long as you wish.

Many visitors come to Spanish Point simply to experience its native beauty. Walking along its shell-lined trails, you may feel as if you have entered another world. Temperate and tropical plants—mangroves, live oaks, gumbo limbos, cacti, palms and banana—grow side by side here. To the botanist, finding this variety of plants growing in

such a small area is remarkable. If you need a little help with plant identification, pick up a copy of the brochure "Let's Talk Native" from the museum shop in White Cottage and walk the park's one-mile trail.

Many of the sights and sounds which greet you on your visit are the same experienced by Native Americans who, for nearly four thousand years, made Spanish Point their home. Attracted by the location's abundant natural resources, these early Floridians lived here from about 2,500 B.C. to A.D. 1,000 during the Archaic, Manasota and Weeden Island periods. Food came from Little Sarasota Bay's abundant quantities of fish, stone crabs, oysters and shrimp, and the nearby pine flatwoods provided raccoon and deer. Gradually, the discarded refuse of bones, shell and broken pieces of pottery and tools from these thousands of years of habitation accumulated to form middens or refuse heaps.

Although in many places evidence of similar prehistoric cultures has been lost through time or man-made destruction, such is not the case at Spanish Point. Today, the park not only preserves its archaeological resources but gives the visitor the chance to see them close up. In a unique exhibit called "A Window to the Past," you'll have the chance to actually walk into Shell Ridge, a midden more than 100 years old. Using a brief video and interpretive displays, the exhibit tells the story of the midden's history, excavation and the culture of the people associated with it. The midden itself is preserved behind several glass panels, its layers of composition, or strata, marking the passing of time. "This is a one-of-a-kind display in the country," says Spanish Point's curator Bridgett Jones. "You're not in a cave here but in an actual man-made artifact."

Because of their elevation, Spanish Point's shell middens and its

This pergola is part of a 30-acre garden lush with temperate and tropical specimens.



MICHAEL ZIMNY

burial mound are easy to pick out from the surrounding plain if you know where to look. Fifteen-foot-high Shell Ridge, the location of the Window to the Past exhibit, appears as a low grassy-covered hill at the tip of the point's narrow projection into Little Sarasota Bay. The much older ring-shaped Archaic midden is located to the north of Shell Ridge. One of the largest and best preserved early shell middens in Florida, excavations made here suggest that this midden was already in use as early as 2,500 B.C. The Palmer Burial Mound, located near the park's entrance, was used from about A.D. 1,000–300 and contains human remains and ceremonial offerings of shark's teeth and broken pottery.

Spanish Point is also home to a variety of historic buildings. In 1867, John and Eliza Webb and their family came to Florida in search of a place to homestead. Despite its remoteness, the Webb family lived at Spanish Point for the next forty years, farming and shipping their crops to Key West on their own schooners. It was Webb who discovered the first evidence of prehistoric habitation at Spanish Point and sent artifacts to the Smithsonian for study.

Today, two historic buildings associated with the Webb family survive at Spanish Point: the the Guptill House and the White Cottage. Sitting atop the prehistoric Archaic midden, the 1901 Guptill House offers a spectacular view of Little Sarasota Bay across a broad lawn from the rockers on its front porch. The house has been restored and features a collection of period furniture and special exhibit rooms. The 1884 White Cottage, built by Jack Webb, sits closer to the bay and contains a small gift shop.

In 1911, Mrs. Potter Palmer, widow of Chicago retailer Potter Palmer, purchased Spanish Point from the Webb family. Active, affluent and visionary, Mrs. Palmer can rightly be called the property's first preservationist. Rather than damage or destroy its resources, she developed her winter estate's elaborate gardens around them. Had it not been for Mrs. Palmer's foresight, Spanish Point's shell middens most likely would have been razed for road surfacing material.

In 1980, the Palmer family donated Historic Spanish Point to the Gulf Coast Heritage Association, Inc. With a 600-person membership and staff of over 100 volunteers, the association conducts an extensive preservation, interpretation and public education program. More than 30,000 people visit Spanish Point each year; your trip to this special place will no doubt be the first of many. ■

To Learn More

Historic Spanish Point is located midway between Sarasota and Venice on U.S. 41. The property is open Monday-Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from noon until 5 p.m. Guided tours are offered daily at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.; an additional tour is offered at 12:30 p.m. during the winter season. Tours last approximately two hours and begin and end at the White Cottage. The one-mile trail is level and can be easily walked. Call (813) 966-5214 for more information.

"A Window to the Past" provides a unique view and interpretation of the inside of a thousand-year-old shell midden. Spanish Point's location on Little Sarasota Bay has made it an inviting place to settle for more than four thousand years.



By Michael Zimny



This historic community prepares to take the first steps to market its past for the future.

Walk past the red brick buildings of downtown Sanford or to the city's waterfront park along the St. Johns River and you'll get an idea of this community's past and the excitement it holds for the future. Sanford is a unique city in Florida, an inland port located on the banks of a mighty river, a transportation hub and home to one of the best-preserved downtowns in the state. It's also a community with an eye on its future, ripe for redevelopment yet determined to preserve the best of its past.

"The Gate City of South Florida" was how General Henry Shelton Sanford envisioned

his community at its incorporation in 1877. Chance, people and location ultimately proved him correct as Sanford became a rail and water transportation center during the 1880s. Undeterred by a disastrous fire in 1887, the city quickly recovered, rebuilding its downtown in brick, a building material not commonly seen in Florida. Today, Sanford's brick streets, sidewalks and buildings give the city much of its character. Its downtown includes some of the best examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial architecture in Florida, and its three historic residential districts, including the Goldsboro area, the second oldest black community in Florida, give the city a special sense of place.

Prominent in Sanford is the waterfront

marina and the St. Johns River. Egrets and herons glide overhead as riverships like the *Grand Romance* sail the broad channel of the St. Johns past cypress, palm trees and gators. Smaller boats designed especially to ply the river's shallow backwaters put the visitor in touch with a world seemingly a million miles removed from the land of Disney.

This is Sanford today—a special place set in rapidly growing Central Florida. But what about tomorrow? How can Sanford maintain its identity while attracting visitors and new residents? The answer may lie in striking a balance between economic development and preservation planning. For this, the city has turned to the expertise offered by the Florida Main Street program, a city-wide preservation plan and the strong support of

Sanford: Past, Present

Photographs by Ray Stanyard



(Top) A barbershop thrives in the Bishop Block which is part of one of the best preserved nineteenth century commercial districts in the state. (Bottom) The *Grand Romance* takes us back to the last century when Sanford was the hub of commerce on the St. Johns River. Visitors can cruise the scenic waterway on this riverboat replica or on others located around the shoreline.

the community itself. The convergence of these and other exciting new ideas means big changes for Sanford.

Serving as a catalyst for Sanford's resurgence will be the Division of Historical Resource's Florida Main Street program. Named a Main Street city last year, Sanford is using the program's combination of people, talent and dollars to breathe new economic life into its downtown. Changes can already be seen: nearly a dozen antique shops have opened downtown, renovation of the long-closed Ritz Theater has begun and a lakefront development plan has been proposed to tie the waterfront and downtown together by pedestrian walkways.

Chris Cranius, president of Sanford Main Street Incorporated, is convinced the program will be successful in his riverfront community. "We're starting with a strong infrastructure here, one unique to Central Florida," he says, envisioning the creation of an alternative



and Future

Sanford is putting the pieces in place to lure new businesses and visitors to its downtown district, while at the same time preserving its important historic elements.

shopping district downtown. "We know that people who go to Disney World and Orlando's other attractions come to Sanford to visit its historic sites. Now it's time to pursue that market more aggressively."

While Sanford's Main Street efforts are concerned with economic redevelopment downtown, the Sanford Historic Trust has carried the banner of preservation into the city's three historic residential districts. The non-profit organization brought well-known architects Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk to analyze the community and develop a preservation plan to address its future needs. In late 1993 their recommendations were formally adopted by the city. Architectural guidelines will now provide a format for the review of renovations, new construction and other exterior modifications in the city's three residential districts.

Although the biggest changes are yet to come, there's a lot to see in Sanford today.

Both the Henry Shelton Sanford Library and the Seminole County Historical Museum offer a quick introduction to the city's history. The Sanford Library houses a collection of books, furniture and photographs which once belonged to the city's founder, and the Seminole County Historical Museum contains exhibits on area agriculture and transportation. A walking tour brochure available at either location serves as a guide to downtown's brick streets and most prominent buildings. Two blocks north, the Lake Monroe Marina is a great place to stroll along the shores of Florida's longest river.

A walk on the wild side awaits you at the nearby Central Florida Zoo. The area's only zoological park, the twenty-one acre zoo is home to more than 300 native and exotic animals set in a beautifully landscaped park. Here you can come face to face with colorful Brazilian macaws, Peruvian llamas and African ostriches. Children will enjoy the

park's petting zoo, as well as pony and elephant rides.

Sanford is an excellent place to watch preservation planning and economic redevelopment in action. In spite of the many changes which have taken place around it, the city has remained relatively untouched. Now it invites you to discover how the talents of its people, combined with its unique history, will help meet the challenges which lie ahead. ■

To Learn More

Sanford is located twenty miles north of Orlando on I-4, exit S.R. 46. For information on area attractions contact Sanford Main Street, Inc. at (407) 322-5600 or the Greater Sanford Chamber of Commerce at (407) 322-2212.

by Phillip M. Pollock

Florida's Japanese Connection at the MORIKAMI

Two young Japanese men, filled with a sense of adventure and great vision, were the pioneering forces behind the Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens in Delray Beach. A quiet walk through this tranquil setting belies the harsh conditions encountered by Jo Sakai and George Sukeji Morikami at the turn of the century.

In 1903, this segment of Florida was a scrubby, mosquito-infested wasteland. Seen through Sakai's eyes, accustomed to viewing manicured gardens in his homeland of Miyazu, Japan, this landscape must have appeared unmanageable. However, Sakai was a recent graduate from New York University with a commerce degree—he was filled with exuberance and unbridled potential. His charisma was infectious, allowing him to influence a similarly energetic group of young, single Japanese men to come to America.

After carefully weighing several potential sites, they implemented a bold economic and

agricultural experiment in Palm Beach County. Attempts to farm this part of Florida had never been successful, primarily due to extreme soil and climate conditions. With George Sukeji Morikami who arrived in 1906, Sakai laid the foundation for this unique project. They named the settlement the Yamato Colony, reviving a name for ancient Japan. By the time of World War I, the settlement consisted of approximately fifty farmers, communally growing pineapples and vegetables.

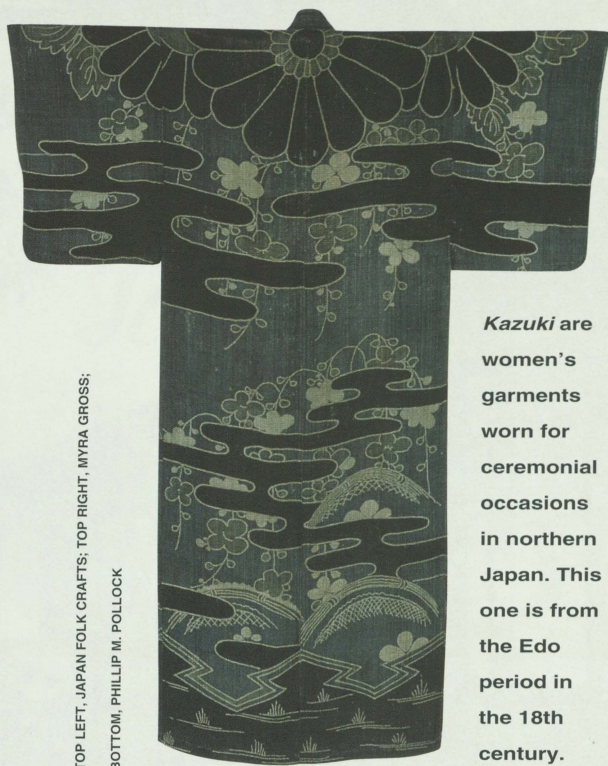
Morikami was one of the heartiest settlers in the colony and he remained very active, even after the death of Sakai in 1923. While other members of the community ultimately grew tired of the diminishing returns of their labor, Morikami continued, believing that the experiment would work. As World War II began,

(Right) The *Yamato-kan*, the original Morikami Museum, now houses a permanent exhibit on the history of the early Japanese colony. (Bottom left) The beautiful *bonsai* garden contains many examples of this Japanese living art form. (Bottom right) An instructor demonstrates and teaches delicate Japanese embroidery, one of the many classes at the Morikami.



TOP, MYRA GROSS; LEFT, TIMOTHY MORRISSEY;
CENTER AND BOTTOM RIGHT, PHILLIP M. POLLOCK





TOP LEFT, JAPAN FOLK CRAFTS; TOP RIGHT, MYRA GROSS;
BOTTOM, PHILLIP M. POLLOCK

Kazuki are women's garments worn for ceremonial occasions in northern Japan. This one is from the Edo period in the 18th century.



Morikami and a small number of Japanese remained. They all faced extreme political pressure from an American population suspicious of their loyalties. A great show of support from the business community, however, aware of Morikami's deep commitment to American ideals, prevented his imprisonment.

Through the years, Morikami's large land holdings paid huge dividends, and in the 1970s, he gave 200 acres of real estate to the state and county. Today the museum and gardens are owned by the Palm Beach County Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens is a showcase for these two great men—Sakai, for his vision, and Morikami, a man who persevered.

Until recently, all the Morikami collections and staff were housed in a few small buildings scattered throughout the park. In January, 1993, a new Morikami opened to the public. This delightful new structure is very modern, though its slate-gray tiles are still reminiscent of an older Japanese influence.

Inside, the new Morikami features an expanded gallery, an authentic tea room, a 225-seat theater, a library and resource center, classrooms and an elegant museum store that offers

authentic Japanese gifts like imported stoneware and traditional Japanese dolls. Frequently, one-of-a-kind antique items are avail-

able as well. Visitors who stroll through the gallery during the lunchtime hours may take advantage of the cafe's selection of

To Learn More

The Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens are located at 4000 Morikami Park Road, Delray Beach, Florida 33446. The museum and gardens are open daily, except Monday, from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. The facility is closed July 4, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. There is an admission fee. Call (407) 495-0233 for more information regarding programs.





At the Seishin-An Tea House (left), visitors can observe demonstrations of the Zen-inspired art of preparing and serving tea. (Bottom) Japanese gardens, such as this one at the Morikami, portray a respect for the simple, unspoiled beauty of nature.

delicate Japanese cuisine. Sesame noodles and curry rice are typical entrees, though more specialized dishes are offered daily.

Items from museum collections rotate on an irregular schedule throughout the galleries. Chief among the collections is an extensive array of Japanese folk toys that depict a tradition lasting several centuries. One such toy is a doll representing the Shinto God of Learning, a common theme in Japanese doll-making. Other major exhibits and collections fill the gallery throughout the year. Currently, "Samurai of the Ball Diamond," Japanese baseball memorabilia is on display through July 3. Then July 19 until September 18, "Beauty in Japanese Quilts" explores the Japanese interpretations of American folk art.

Recently an expanded permanent exhibition on the history of the Yamato Colony opened, funded in part by the Florida Division of Historical Resources. The exhibit occupies two galleries in the *Yamato-*

kan, the original Morikami Museum building. Artifacts from the colony's beginnings illustrate daily life in the colony, non-Japanese who lived in the area and the effects of World War II on the fate of the colony. One very special item is a diary kept by Sakai's younger brother, Henry Kamiya, between 1914 and 1941. Another interesting artifact, dating from the war, is a letter from Washington that gave Morikami permission to cross county lines in Florida, since movement of Japanese people at this time was very restrictive.

In addition to major exhibitions, the Morikami offers guided tours and craft demonstrations, such as the Japanese embroidery demonstration. Outdoors, a small primitive pavilion accommodates a beautiful assortment of *bonsai*, the Japanese art form of growing miniature trees and shrubs in small shallow pots. Nearby, walking trails take you past cascading waterfalls and along the lakeshore. Park benches are conveniently placed so that you can watch the mesmerizing movements of the *koi*, giant gold and variegated black and white fish, along the lake floor.

You may want to plan your visit to the Morikami to coincide with the Obon Festival on August 13. Extending from late afternoon to dusk, this is a traditional Japanese family and community observance which celebrates the brief return of ancestral spirits to the living world. The festival draws to a close with a beautiful ceremony of floating lighted paper lanterns on the lake, followed by a spectacular fireworks display.

The Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens clearly shows the role this culture played in the settlement of Florida. On a broader scale, the Morikami can serve as a bridge for understanding today's Japanese culture. ■

CALENDAR

June-October 1994

Through June 19

Tallahassee

"Many Voices: American Indian Life as Art." Exhibit of baskets, tools, pottery, jewelry and clothing from 26 North American Indian tribes. Museum of Florida History. (904) 488-1484.

Through July 4

Miami

"Places in Time: Historic Landscapes and Architecture in Dade County." Platinum prints of historic sites in Dade County by photographer John Gillan. Historical Museum of Southern Florida. (305) 375-1492.

May 14-June 26

Jacksonville

Riverside Avondale Architectural Heritage exhibit at the Cummer Gallery of Art. (904) 389-2449.

May 28-December 31

St. Petersburg

"Gulf Coast Prehistoric People: 10,000 B.C.-1500 A.D." Exhibit explores prehistoric Gulf Coast cultures until European contact. St. Petersburg Historical & Flight One Museum. (813) 894-1052.

June 9-26

Coral Gables

Teatro Avante's International Hispanic Theater Festival. Theater performances represented by thirteen Hispanic countries. (305) 446-7144.

June

Miami

National Jazz and Black Music Month Celebration. African Heritage Cultural Arts Center. (305) 638-6771.

June 3-12

Pensacola

Fiesta of Five Flags. Spanish Fiesta, Surrender of the City, treasure hunt, yacht parade, concert and food in Seville Square. (904) 433-6512.

25th anniversary of the first moonwalk.



May 19-22

Palm Beach

Annual meeting of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation at the Brazilian Court Hotel. (904) 224-8128.

May 27-29

White Springs

42nd annual Florida Folk Festival. Music, food, crafts, and demonstrations. (904) 397-2192.

May 28-29, June 3-5

Miami

Miami/Bahamas Goombay Festival. Festival commemorates Bahamian roots of the first black settlers of South Florida in the 1800s. Sailing regatta, golf tournament and street festival featuring entertainment and Caribbean cuisine. (305) 372-9966.

June 17-August 27

St. Augustine

Cross & Sword. 29th season of Florida's official state play depicting settlement of St. Augustine by Spanish colonists. (904) 471-1965.

June 18

St. Augustine

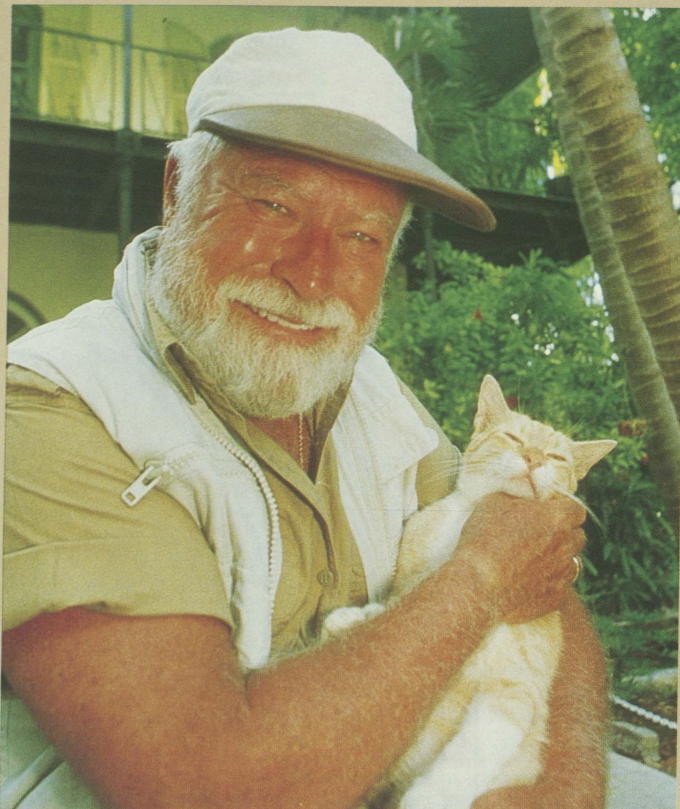
Spanish Night Watch 1740. Torchlight procession through Spanish Quarter by reenactors in period dress. Colonial customs and living history displays. (904) 824-9550.

June 19-October 31

Palm Beach

"The Flagler Era." A Victorian exhibit featuring the costumes, furniture, art and china used and collected by the Flagler family. Henry M. Flagler Museum. (407) 655-2833.

(Continued on next page)



Key West's Hemingway Days.

June 25-26
St. Augustine

Greek Landing Day Festival. Folk dancing, music, Greek food and crafts celebrating arrival of first colony of Greeks in North America. (904) 829-8205.

July 1-September 11
Cocoa

25th anniversary of first moonwalk. A special exhibition of space memorabilia including a collection of shuttle items and photographs. Brevard Museum. (407) 632-1830.

July 2-3
Fernandina Beach

Union Garrison weekend at Fort Clinch. A living history program portraying army life in 1864 and candlelight viewing of the fort. (904) 277-7274.

July 15-September 25
Miami

"Hurricanes." A photographic look at hurricanes past and present in South Florida. Historical Museum of Southern Florida. (305) 375-1492.

July 15-September 25
Miami

"Echoes: The Tradition Continues." Work by 11 winners of the Florida Folklife Heritage Award featuring quilts, braided cow whips, baskets and model boats. Historical Museum of Southern Florida. (305) 375-1492.

July 18-24
Key West

Hemingway Days. A week-long festival celebrating the life and works of Ernest Hemingway. (305) 294-4440.

July 23-24
Everglades

Annual Everglades Music & Crafts Festival. American Indian heritage and international array of arts & crafts, music, food, alligator wrestling. Miccosukee Indian Village. (305) 223-8380.

August 1-31
Naples

"Miccosukee: A Visual Commentary." Contemporary color

photo exhibit accompanied by a bilingual oral history of the Miccosukee. Collier County Museum. (813) 774-8476.

August 6
DeLand

Skirmish at DeLeon Springs. Second Seminole Indian War reenactment. DeLeon Springs State Park. (904) 985-4212.

August 6
Wausau

25th Annual Wausau Possum Festival features the Possum Trot foot race, Possum Auction, gospel and country music, and competitions for rooster-crowling, cow-mooing, hog-calling, coondog-treering and cornpone baking, arts, crafts, food, country western dance, parade. (904) 638-0250.

August 13
Delray Beach

Obon Festival. Observance welcomes the spirits of the ancestors for a joyous visit to the world of the living. Dancers, Taiko drums, street fair, games, ethnic food, lantern floating, fireworks. Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens. (407) 495-0233.

September 1-October 16
Hollywood

"John Steuart Curry's America." Drawings, watercolors and works on paper, created in the 1920s through early 1940s, focusing on classic images of the American scene. The Art and Culture Center of Hollywood. (305) 921-3274.

September 2-4
Jacksonville

Springfield Jazz & Heritage Festival. Includes the annual Springfield Tour of Homes, arts exhibition, antiques exhibition and sale, art and music workshops, street dance, continuous musical entertainment, food, restoration seminars. (904) 353-7727.

September 3-4
St. Augustine

Founders Day/Fiesta España. 429th anniversary of St. Augustine's founding at Mission of Nombre de Dios. (904) 247-4242.

September 6-Ongoing
Tallahassee

Being Seminole: Three Generations of Tradition and Change. The heritage and changes of women in 20th century Seminole culture. Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science. (904) 575-8684.

September 6-October 31
Ft. Myers

Cooper Glass Collection: Tools of the Trade. Carnival, Depression, Sandwich and art glass from the 1930s at the Ft. Myers Historical Museum. (813) 332-5955.

September 10-11
Jacksonville

Annual Riverside Arts Festival at historic Riverside Park in Five Points. Arts, antiques, children's fun area, entertainment, food, bus tours. (904) 389-2449.

September 16-October 16
Miami

Festival Miami. Music reflecting the character of Miami with local, national and international artists at Maurice Gusman Concert Hall. (305) 284-4940.

September 17-18
Tallahassee

Native American Heritage Festival. Seminole, Miccosukee, Creek and Choctaw artists dance, tell stories, cook traditional food, play games and sell arts & crafts. Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science. (904) 575-8684.

September 21-23
Gainesville

Florida Association of Museums annual meeting. "Doing more with less: Maximizing museum quality with limited resources." (904) 222-6028.

Ongoing
Lake Wales

1876 Cow Camp. A living history of life as a cow hunter in 1876. Florida Cracker cattle, descendants of Spanish cattle brought to Florida by early explorers and settlers at Lake Kissimmee State Park. Every Saturday and Sunday. (813) 696-1112.

Founders Day/Fiesta España.



Please call the number listed to verify dates. There may be an admission charge for some events. Listings for the calendar section should be mailed at least four months in advance to Florida Heritage Magazine, 500 S. Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250, or faxed to (904) 922-0496.

BLOCKADERS, REFUGEES, & CONTRABANDS: CIVIL WAR ON FLORIDA'S GULF COAST, 1861-1865

By George E. Buker; *Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1993, 248 pages.*

Once again Dr. Buker, Professor Emeritus of Jacksonville University, has focused attention on a relatively unknown but interesting and important facet of Civil War history. As with his earlier work on Florida's naval and maritime experience, the subject of this effort has broader implications, inviting comparisons with similar wartime situations in other times and places.

Buker's topic here is the singular success of the East Gulf Blockade Squadron in es-

tablishing and maintaining effective operational liaison with the dissident elements of the populace along the Florida Gulf Coast. Among the several factors that made this possible, Buker emphasizes the depth of anti-secessionist and perhaps Union sympathy that existed in many areas of the state, and the predisposition of individual operational commanders in the squadron's vessels to exploit that sympathy by encouraging and supporting active opposition to the Confederate cause. To these prerequisites were added, as the war progressed, a growing number of dissenters and deserters from Confederate military units, the ready support of the senior blockade command, and the effective cooperation of Army theater command and field units.

The result was an enviable record of successful raiding operations from Choctawhatchee Bay to the Caloosahatchee River region, which Buker chronicles and describes as a civil war within the state. The description is apt, in terms of both the strain on and diversion of limited Confederate manpower and resources, and the bitter intensity of the strife between neighbors and even family members.

The extent to which this activity affected the overall progress and outcome of the Civil War is open to further analysis. But Buker has certainly raised that question and with it

the broader, if more speculative, one as to what might have been accomplished if similar efforts had been made in the Atlantic blockade sector. This in turn invites comparison with other blockade experiences (Viet Nam comes naturally to mind), and suggests implications for anyone contemplating future combined operations in coastal environments.

This book is not a novel, and a general reader may find it a bit like a textbook in tone, particularly in the opening chapters. But just a little perseverance will be rewarded with insight into the more comprehensible, human scale conflict fought by ordinary people far from the panoply of massive armies and major campaigns. General Sherman usually gets credit for the quotation, "War is hell," but we can be fairly confident that the thought occurred quite independently to a number of folks along Florida's Gulf Coast in the 1860s.

Reviewed by William N. Thurston, Supervisor, Survey and Registration Section, Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation.

THE SPANISH MISSIONS OF LA FLORIDA

Bonnie G. McEwan, Editor; *Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1993, 458 pages.*

Some 300 hundred years ago the Spanish church and provincial government of *La Florida* had constructed a thriving system of missions that stretched from the southern reaches of east-central Florida north to the Georgia barrier islands and west to Tallahassee. The Spanish mission system was a critical part of colonization efforts in the New World. These mission settlements served not only as a means to Christianize the native people, but also as formal hierarchy of colonial government and an economic trade and labor supply system. Begun in the late sixteenth century, the system endured for more than 100 years until it was effectively destroyed in 1702-04 by military raids carried out by Georgian British soldiers and their Creek Indian allies.

The Spanish Missions of La Florida brings this remarkable chapter of Florida's history to life, shedding light on the building practices, food habits, burial practices and everyday life of the mission inhabitants. Originally published as a special volume of *The Florida*

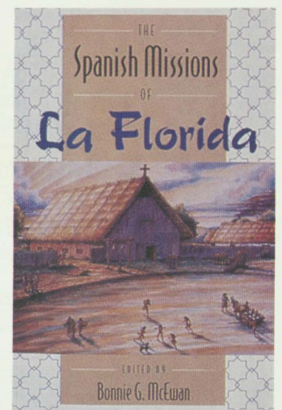
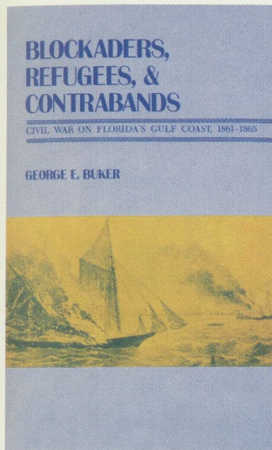
Anthropologist, this is a well edited book that brings together the results of work performed by historians, archaeologists, physical anthropologists, zooarchaeologists and paleobotanists on Spanish missions within the historic province of *La Florida*. Although written for professionals in the fields of archaeology and history, most of the selections are quite readable with a minimum of jargon and technical terminology.

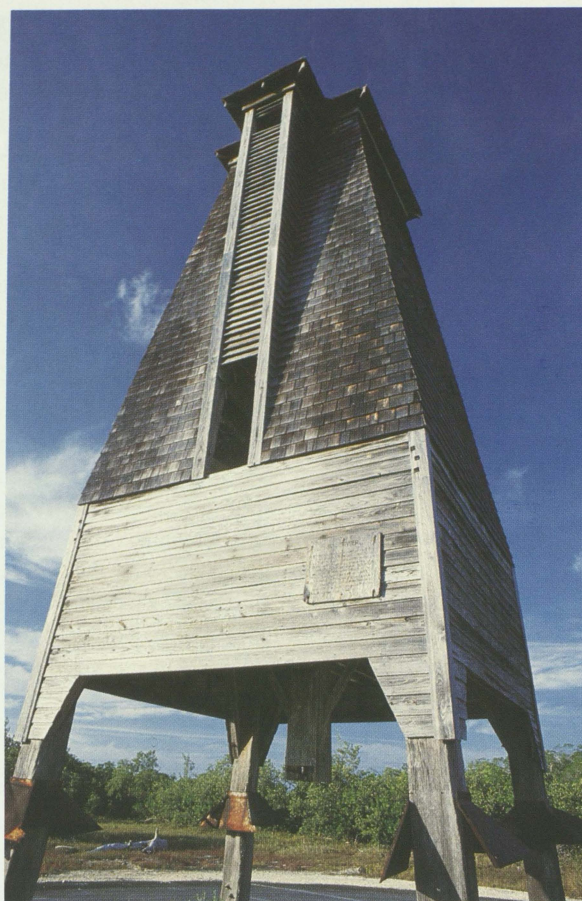
The first ten chapters of the book deal with the results of archaeological work performed at individual mission settlements. Highlights among these chapters are Rebecca Saunders' piece on Santa Maria and Santa Catalina de Amelia, Kathleen Deagan's work at the Convento de San Francisco and Brent Weisman's article on Fig Springs. Rochelle Marrinan's article about the Patale Mission contains a fascinating discussion of the cultural and spiritual significance of mission site design and architecture.

The remaining articles are broader in scope as they discuss specific aspects of mission life and how they are expressed across the mission settlements. Bonnie McEwan provides an overview of the lives of mission inhabitants as she has interpreted them from her work at San Luis de Talimali in Tallahassee. The types and varieties of mission burial practices are examined in an interesting piece by Clark Spencer Larsen. Margaret Scarry and Elizabeth Reitz provide unique discussions of food customs in their articles on plant and animal use at mission sites. Finally two types of mission artifacts, beads and pottery, are examined in articles by Jeffrey Mitchum, Richard Vernon and Ann Cordell.

The Spanish Mission period had profound repercussions on the history of Florida. Many historical and archaeological studies concerning this period have been conducted, yet much remains to be done. This volume will serve as the launching point for this work for years to come.

Reviewed by Susan Hammersten, Historic Sites Specialist, Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation.





AT THE BAT TOWER

“Holy Mosquitoes, Perky”

Story and Photograph by Phillip M. Pollock

Ten years before the first sighting of Batman in *Detective Comics* (1939), another “bat man” was already dealing evil a mighty blow. Dr. Charles Campbell started a war against mosquito populations throughout several locations in the South, and by 1929, a thirty-foot bat tower was built that still rises above Perky Key as a silent reminder of his crusade.

Though his research will never be popularized like Gotham’s “winged crusader,” Campbell certainly holds a place in Florida’s history. He lived in San Antonio, Texas, and had successfully built seven bat towers there whose occupants emerged by night to devour large hordes of mosquitoes. When Fred Perky, a late 1920s Florida Keys land tycoon, learned of Campbell’s work, he enlisted his right-hand man to build one of Campbell’s towers on Perky Key (part of the Sugarloaf Key complex). Along with earlier turn-of-the-century concerns of malaria, black swarms of mosquitoes were a plain and simple nuisance for someone like Perky who was desperately trying to enhance his land development schemes.

Unfortunately, his bug eradication plan never materialized.

Today the Bat Tower still stands, a testament to the durability of its Dade County heart pine construction. Four large pine posts act as the tower’s support, and metal guards at the base—now rusted and partially decayed—served as protection from predators, primarily rats. Internally the main body of the tower is a maze of wood laths and narrow spaces for roosting bats. Below, about ten feet from the ground and at the center of the tower, a large wooden hopper, used as a funneling device to collect guano, is still visible.

Speculation for the failure of the bat tower to attract bats runs deep throughout the lower Keys. Some say the bat guano imported from Texas to lure roomers at the tower didn’t actually work for *Florida* bats; others claim the bats just got eaten up by the “skeeters.”

Locate the Bat Tower by traveling east on U.S. 1 away from Key West approximately 13 miles to Lower Sugarloaf Key. After crossing the bridge to the island, go 1/4 mile to the first paved road on the left (north). If you pass the adjacent Sugarloaf Lodge, you’ve gone too far. The tower is about 1/4 mile after the turn.

M A R K E T P L A C E

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ST. AUGUSTINE: The Gonzales-Alvarez ("Oldest") House; St. Augustine Historical Society, 271 Charlotte Street, St. Augustine, FL 32084. Portrays with authentic decor the life styles of its owners through three centuries and three cultures—Spanish, British and Territorial American.
Open daily. (904) 824-2872. Groups welcome.

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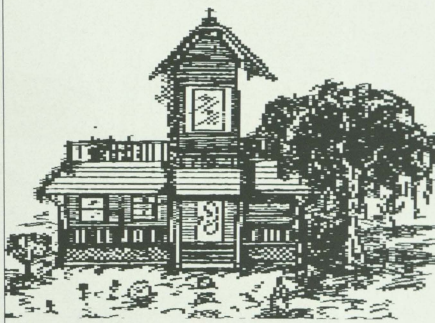
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Inaugural Exhibition Catalog for the new Morikami Museum. Text by Mary Burke. 92 pages. Color and black and white plates. \$24.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling charges.

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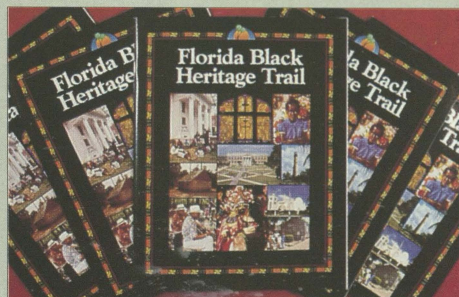
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See how Florida's historic downtowns are experiencing an economic rebirth through preservation and planning.

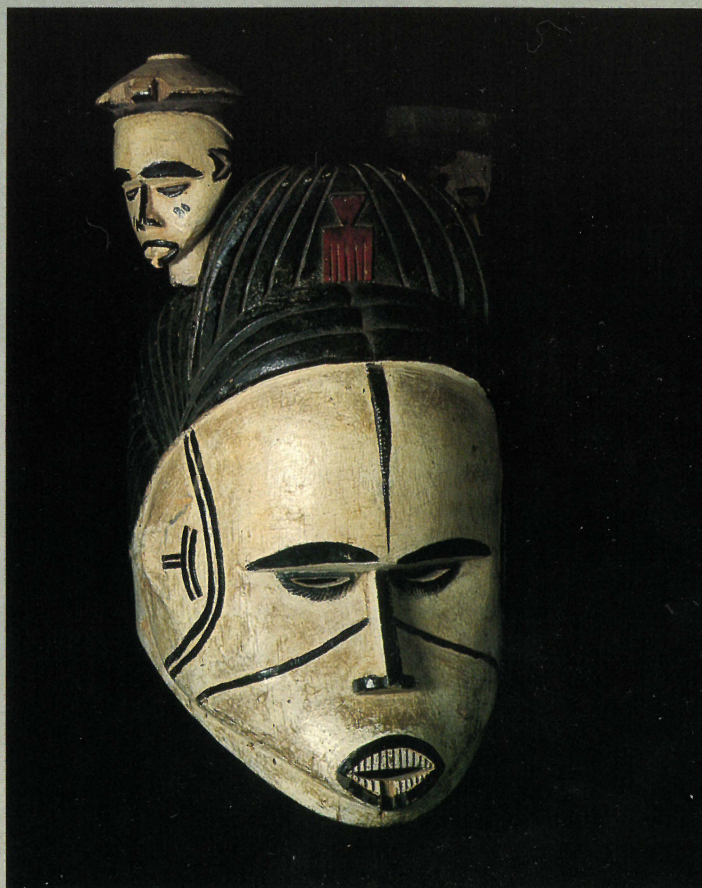
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Museum of Arts and Sciences, Daytona Beach

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